Hawaiian Gazette

Every Wednesday Morning, AT \$6.00 PER ANNUM.

Malled to Foreign Subscribers at \$7,00. OFFICE-On Merchant street, west he Post Office, Honolulu, H. I.

Printed and published by J. Morr Smirn, at the

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. L. GREEN. GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & BROKER Office in Fire-proof Buildings on Queen Street,

[1]

Honolpiu, H. L. [1]

CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Queen Street, Honolulu.

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON, MERCHANT TAILORS, 10 Fort st., Honolnin, opposite T. C. Heuck's. 1y4

LEWERS & DICKSON. aperters, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumb and Building Materials. Fort, King, and Mer-chant sts, Honshilu, H. I.

THEO. H. DAVIES. LLAYS JAMON, GREEN & Co. IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

—AND AGENT FOR—
Lioyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., and
Northern Assurance Company. >1y4 HYMAN BROTHERS. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

In Fushionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shose, and every variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Snow's Building, Merchant Street, Honolufo. [40-1y4 S. C. ALLEN WALKER & ALLEN.

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HONOLULU, H. I. L. I., TORBERT,

DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

BOLLES & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION

Queen Street, Honolulu. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Hawaiian Produce. -REPERS BY PERMISSION TO-

MERCHANTS.

C. A. Williams & Co., C. Brewer & Co., Castle & Cooke, H. Hackfeld & Co., C. L. Richards & Co.,

GEORGE G. HOWE. Dealer in Redwood and Northwest Lumber Shingles, Boors, Sash, Blinds, Nails, Paints, etc. At his old stand on the Esplanade

E. S. FLAGG. CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, ADDRESS-POST OFFICE Box No. 22, Honolulu, Oabu.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. |1y4

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS Ronolulu, Oahu, H. L. ftv4 A. S. CLEGHORN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kaahu-manu Streets. Retail Establishment on Nuuanu Street.

THEODORE C. HEUCK, IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. B. Honolniu, Oahu, S. I.

THE TOM MOORE TAVERN.

BY J. O'NIELL. 25] Corner of King & Fort Sreets. [lys CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT, DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES,

19 FORT STREET, HONOLULU. |1y4 AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY AY BE SEEN THE VIEWS taken

Lava Flow at Kahuku, Earthquake at Walohinu, Kau. Views of Kilanea and other places. Also Cards of the Kings, Queens, Chiefe, etc., all for sale at low prices. Also, Oral and Square Frames of all sizes, which will be said cheap.

R. W. ANDREWS, MACHINIST. Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. Gives particular attention to the repair of Fire Arms, Sewing Machines, a Locks.

IL L. CHASE.

Brawings of Machinery, de., made to Order. ROB'T RYCROFT, PLUMBER.

Has opened his shop on king Street, next door to Horn's Confection-hop, and offers his services in all branch-Plumbing. All Jobs will hereafter be executed with promptness and in a thorough

PIANOS TUNED.

PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL JUSTRUMENTS Trined and Repaired, by CHAS. DERBY, at the Hawaiian Theatre. Lessons given on the Plane & Guitar. The best of references given. [51-1y4

HAWAIIAN LEATHER. Sole & Saddle Leather & Tanned Goat-Skins. A REGULAR SUPPLY, FROM the

Waimea Tannery, and for sale at the Lowest Market Rates by
A. S. CLEGHORN

KONA COFFEE.

HAVE ON HAND A SUPERIOR Konn Coffee, Selected by Mesars. NEVILLE & BARRETT. where facilities are second to none. The attention of Dealers is requested before purchasing elsewhere. For sale in quantities to suit by A. S. CLEGHORN.

A. S. CLECHORN RESPECTIVILLY calls the atten-HIS WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS

HAWATTAN



GAZETTE

VOL. IV---NO. 42.3

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, NOVE MBER 4, 1868.

\$86.00 PER YEAR

BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. E. WILLIAMS. MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER & DEALER Furniture of every description. Furniture Ware Room on Fort Street, opposite Chase's Photograph Gallery. Workshop at the old stand on Hotel ery. Workshop at the old stand on Hot reet, near Fort. Orders from the other islands promptly attended to.

W. BENNETT, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

M. T. DONNELL, CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, King Street, East side, two doors from Numana Street. 41] Will buy and sell second-hand Furniture. [13]

TIBBETS & SORENSON, SHIP CARPENTERS & CAULKERS At D. Foster & Co's Old Stand,

Near the " Honolulu Iron Works." B. F. EHLERS & CO., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL · MERCHAFDISE, Fire-Proof Store, Fort Street, above

ADAMS & WILDER, AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

> Queen Street, Honolulu. 134 M. RAPLEE,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT. Office with E. P. Adams, Esq., QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU.

Morgan L. Smith, U. Messys. C. Brewer & Co. S. Consul. Messrs. Walker & Alleu. E. P. Adams, Esq. [43-3

IRA RICHARDSON, MPORTER & DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, corner of For and Merchant Streets, Honolulu. 9-1y4

EDWIN JONES. BROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER Lahnina, Maui.

Money and Recruits furnished to Ships on the 19] favorable terms. CHUNG HOON.

Commission Merchant and General Agent, Importer of Tens and other Chinese and Foreign

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHAN-DIST AND CHINA GOODS. under the Public Hail. | lyl

C. S. BARTOW, AUCTIONEER. Sales-Room on Queen Street, one door

JOHN H. PATY. Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California. Office at the Bank or Bishor & Co. 2-1y4

H. A. WIDEMANN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. 6-134

C. BREWER & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, HONOLULU, H. I. AGENTS_Of the Boston and Honolulu

AGENTS-For the Makee, Walluku and Hans Plantations. AGENTS-For the Purchase and Fale of Island Produce.

-heffer fo-Hunner & Co. Hunner & Co. Merrit & Co. Boston

J. P. HUCHES. Importer and Manufacturer

OF ALL KINDS OF SADDLERY. Carriage Trimming done with neatness and All orders promptlyattended to.

NEVILLE & BARRETT, Planters & General Store Keepers KEOPHEA SOUTH KONA HAWAII

(Near Kealakekua Bay.) Island produce bought, Ships supplied with Wood, Beef and other necessaries. Agent at Honolulu.A. S. CLEGHORS.

M. S. CRINBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE Dealers in Fashionable Clothing Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's superior furnishing goods, STORE IN MAKEE'S BLOCK,

VOLCANO HOUSE. CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS now open for the reception of visitors to Volcano House, who may rely on finding able rooms, a good lable, and prompt atten-STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS ! Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired CHARGES REASONABLE.

Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can procure parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can procure simule warranted to make the journey, by B. H. 37-ly HITCHCOCK, Esq. F. H. & G. SEGELKEN.

Tin, Copper, Zine and Sheet Iron Workers, Nunanu Street, bet. Merchant & Queen, HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Stoves, Pipe, Galvanized Iron Pipe, Plain and Hose Bibbs, Stop Cocks, India Rubber Hose—best 3-ply, in lengths of 25 and 36 feet, with Couplings and Pipe complete. Bath-Tubs, and also a very large stock of Tinware of every description. Particular attention given to Ship Work. Thankful to the citizens of Honelulu and the Islands generally, for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to business to merit the same for the future.

232-Orders from the other Islands will be carefully attended to. BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

Queen Street, Honolulu, Has constantly on hand and for sale at the Lowes Market Prices, a good assurtment of the Best Refined Ear Iron, and the Best Blacksmith's Coal. 38-1y

JOHN NOTT & CO.,

COPPER AND TIN SMITHS, Kashumanu St, one door above Flitner's,

JAMES L. LEWIS, COOPER AND GAUGER,

At the Old Stand, corner King & Bethel Sts. A Large Stock of Oil Shooks and all kinds of Coop-

MR. J. COSTA, JEWELER AND ENGRAVER, Fort Street opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,

ared to execute with promptness, all work in business, such as Watch and Clock repair-dicturing Jewelry and Engraving. 28-3m GEORGE WILLIAMS.

LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT. Office on James Robinson & Co's Wharf. Continues the business on his old plan of settl with efficers and seamen immediately on their st plug at his office. Having no direct or indirect on nection with any outfitting establishment, and all ing no debta to be callected in his office, he hopes

G. W. NORTON & CO., COOPERS AND GAUGERS.

We are prepared to attend to all work in our lin We are prepared to arteno to an work in our line at the Shop next to the Custom House, where we can be found at all working hours. We have on hand and for sale, Oil Casks and Barrels of different sizes, new and old, which we will sell at the very Lowest Market Bates. All work done in a thiorough manner and warranted to give satisfaction. All kinds of Coopering Materials and Tools for sale.

SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO.,

AND SHIPPING AGENTS, 405 Front St, corner of Clay, San Francisco.

We will attend to the sale of Sugar and all kinds of Island Produce, also to the purchasing and for-warding of Merchandise. Cash Advances made on Consignments.

FORWARDING AND

Having been engaged in our present business for upwards of twelve years, and being located in a Fire-proof Brick Bullding, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island Staples, such as Suget, Syrups, Rice, Puin, Coffee, etc., to advantage. Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which personal attention will be paid, and upon which cash advances will be made when required.

Charles W Brooks.

Charles W Brooks.

San Francisco J C Merrill & Co.

to his care, with disputch.

LANGLEY CROWELL & CO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, ar Cor. Battery & Clay Sts, San Francisco. [601] the Emperors, in order to insure their

Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co., California Lloyd's, and Home Mutual Insurance Company.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL

HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERSIGNED having been

J. D. WICKE, AGENT FOR THE BREMEN BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

Germany since the War of 1866.

[From la Revue des Deux Mondes.] When the German tribes first appeared they formed one of the most distinct races of mankind. They all had the same phys ical features : fair complexions, blue eyes and fair hair; they also had the same re ligious belief, and the same traditions; but

after the great invasions, the conquerors were mixed with the conquered, and it was only on the other side of the Rhine that they preserved their original character. Deprived of the good administration and of the regular annies which enabled

Rome to subjugate the world, the Empire of Charlemagne emiraced too many people, and could not last long. It was only in the reign of Louis the Germaine, that a Kingdom was established correspond ing somewhat to modern Germany. With the first princes of the Saxon line, began a work of fusion and unification which seemed destined to bring about the forma tion of a nation, and of a truly German State. To obtain that result, it was only necessary to overthrow the high vassals and the Emperor would then be sure of the assistance of two powerful allies; the clergy and the knights, or noblemen of the lowest order. Henry the Falcener understood this thoroughly, and trusting to the well organized forces of his own country, he caused his authority to be respected everywhere; repulsed and vanquished the Slavons, Bohenians and Hungarians. Order was established; the population rapidly increased; industry and commerce flourished; new cities were built and in the 10th century, Germany enjoyed

At the New Stand on the Esplanade. a prosperity and organization, so far, unparalleled. But strange to say, while in the rest of Europe the tendency to unity made rapid progress, Germany stopped short, and even seemed to retrace her steps. Thus, in France, the Capetans es-

FOREIGN NOTICES.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Portland, Oregon.

E. M. VAN REED. COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Having the best facilities through an intimate con-section with the Japanese trade for the past eight cears, is prepared to transact any business entrustes

St. B. WILLIAMS, H. P. BLANCHARD, C. B. MORGAN, WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., curtail his prerogatives. It can be seen SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, that to make an Emperor or a King 31] 305 Front Street, San Francisco. [6m elective, is nothing short of leading the

INSURANCE NOTICES. tioned the independence of the high vas-

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. THRUE UNDERSIGNED having been

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the above Company, have been authorized to risks on Cargo, Freight and Trens-by Consters, from Honoidu to all ports of oup, and vice versa.

H. HACKPELD & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Company are ared to issue Policies on Cargoes, Freights

low. There was to be, first, a supreme man Empire. All the deputies longed for tribunal of the Empire, deciding upon the unity, but how was it to be obtained? It difficulties that might arise, and maintain- was upon this question that the two politing peace amongst all; second, a general cal parties sprung up which have ever since mpost for the support of an Imperial striven to gain the mastery. It is necesarmy, whose duty should be to preserve sary to know them both. nternal and external safety; and third, an The first of them, the party of Great

War, the antagonism of the two great stauffens and the Hapsburgs! entiment, and he hardly knew his mother to the unity of the nation. ongue. He liked and admired nobody its place was the civic attachment of the the Empire trembled in the bale

when foreign armies made that ever-

sals and Bishops, preparing thereby the triumph of the Church and the breaking up of the Empire. The second cause of weakness-the dream of universal monarchy-has successively incited the Saxon line, the Salic line, the Hohenstauffens and the Hapsburgs, to strain all their forces and energies in order to gain possession of Italy, which always slips in their hands. This struggle has been fatal to all, and has even been the cause of the ruin of modern Austria. They wanted to realize that pompous fiction, the Holy Roman Empire, which, as has been justly remarked, was never entitled to either of these names, as it was neither holy, nor Roman, nor even a real Empire. An universal Emperor, under an universal Pope, was the ideal conception. which, while precipitating Germany against Italy, has hindered the improvement of both. Solferino and Sadowa having cut the gordian knot by which they were bound to each other, to their common misfortune, the two countries now seek a Constitution adapted to their respective

the executive power well defined. It is

for this reason that the Republics of

Rome, Venice, and the United States

have lasted, while Poland has succumbed.

When authority is vested in the hands of

a Council, as in Switzerland, the change

can take place without commotion. When,

is in the United States, a President is to

be elected, there is an agitation felt in the

New World such as no European Power

would like to undergo, the people find this

one of the motives why they should try to

State itself to ruin, or of preventing its

formation. In Germany, anarchy has not

allowed the growth of the State, because

election, or that of their sons, have sanc-

While the Emperors, absorbed by the interest of their external conquests, failed to accomplish in their dominions the work of unity, which the other Sovereigns pursued with indefatigable perseverance, the nation itself endeavored to establish a better state of things by creating a central power and a true federal organization. Of all the attempts at perpetual peace, we will cite only the project proclaimed by the Diet of 1490, because it has many points similar to the organization wanted

annual meeting of the Diet, and a perma- Germany, Gross Deutsch, presented a magent Committee, using the imposts and nificent programme, well calculated to exlirecting the army for the best interests of cite patriotic passions: All the German he country. Maximilian lost the good States, including Austria and her posopportunities arising from the national sessions, were to be placed under the Emvishes of his people, and they were never peror's authority, thus establishing in the centre of Europe a formidable Empire of Religious dissensions divided Germany, 70,000,000 of people, occupying the north and weakened the national spirit. There of Italy, and disposing, at its will, of the were no more Germans in Germany : they rest of the Peninsula; absorbing Denalled themselves Catholics and Protest- mark, through Schleswig-Holstein; the nts, and preferred foreigners of their own Dannbian Provinces, through Transylvareed to their countrymen of a different nin; and the Slavons of Turkey, through sersuasion. After the peace of West- the Croats; wielding its mighty influence halia, the independence of private States on the Baltic, North, Mediterranean and vas more and more marked and noticea- Black Seas; outnumbering by far the popble, till the end of the 18th century. The ulation of France; superior to Russia by Germanic Body was then entirely broken its riches and intelligence; realizing, in up, and unhappily, after the Seven Years fact, the plans of the Othos, the Hohen-

ival powers became such that Austria and The other party, that of Limited Ger-Prussia were always ready to resort to many, Klein Deutsch, did not accept this rms for the settlement of their difficulties. seductive scheme, because they were pert was then that Voltaire said "that the sunded that the desperate antagonism of cultiplicity of States would maietain the Russia would frustrate all efforts in that quilibrium, until there should arise in direction. They wanted to make Prussia fermany some power strong enough to a central power, around which all the mibsorb the others." German Patriotism, nor States of Germany would group themthat strong and admirable feeling which selves. They firmly believed that Aushas produced the late events, was then tria should be excluded, for fear of perpetanknown. Frederic II. had no patriotic unting a dangerous dualism, destructive

ongue. He liked and admired nobody at the French. The great writers, whose works were to give the Germans the unity of an intellectual country, were not national—they thought of the progress of mankind rather than of Germany. Parameters and side of the progress of mankind rather than of Germany. Parameters are side would have settled the fate of country and a complete victory on either side would have settled the fate of the progress of country. short, and even seemed to retrace her steps. Thus, in France, the Capetans established their Kingdom by uniting, either by conquest or marriage, the most different races: Bretons, Provencals, Gascons, and Flemings. In Germany, the ceotral power dwindled away to a mere shadow, majestically hovering over a multitude of independent States. Whence does this contract composition, than the French Kings? Not at all. But if the Emperors were not able to constitute only one State out of a single nation, while the Kings of France consolidated different nationalities into one State, it is to be attributed to two reasons: first, that the Imperial Crown was elective; second, the ever disappointed attempts at universal empire,—a remembrance of the Roman School and the strictor of the Roman citizens to their cities; because when the city was conquered, the citizen lost everything—his property, his life or his free-thing. thing—his property, his life or his freedom. In the middle ages, patriotism was not to be seen; the princes were alive to nothing but their own private interests, and the common people, not knowing the blessings of a beme, had in fact no country to laye and defend. It was at the time of author of the latest and the same that the same th to love and defend. It was at the time of
the Revolution that, for the first time, the
national feelings were awakened in France,
when foreign armies made that overwhen foreign armies made that ever-with firm set array and with, steady motion remembered invasion of its territory; and foe. The shock of that immense host was it was the hatred of the Napoleonic rule that gave rise to patriotism in Germany. To fight against the Empire of Napoleon, that gave rise to patriotism in Germany. To fight against the Empire of Napoleon, Stein borrowed the force of the Revolution itself, and made the people free. The Togendhund, assembling together citizens from all parts of Germany, inspired them with the same spirit—the hatred of foreign invaders—and taught them that they had a common country to protect. The speeches of Fichte, the songs of Korner, those germaine Marseillaises—inflamed patriotism, and the principles of the French Revolution, adopted abroad, rose against France, which had forsaken them. We know how the Holy Alliance decived the hopes that were entertained of the War of Deliverance—Befreiungskriey—but the German national feelings, the explosion of which was 'provoked by Napoleon, were not to be extinguished. In vain did Metterroich try to suppress them; the Universities and the students kept them as a sacred fire, which they insinated into the hearts of all. When opportunities offered, patriotism would show itself, as in the complications of 1840, when Becker composed his patriotic hymn:

"Sie sollen the nickt kaben den freien deutschen Mhein," to which Alfred de Musset answered in such a sharp manner. From 1844, the Germans, free from external troubles, have turned their attention to internal reforms, and have sought from the institution of a deliberative assembly in Berlin, the regeneration of the country. The accession of Excleric William IV to expend the country. The accession of Excleric William IV to expend the country. The accession of Excleric William IV to expend the country. The accession of Excleric the country. The

in Berlin, the regeneration of the country. in Berlin, the regeneration of the country.

The accession of Frederic William IV. to the throne caused an outburst of national his sentence is not sufficiently severe. feeling, and created an Immense sensation.

Four men have been arrested in New York and held to bail for carrying on a distillery on board a vessel. They would take in a cargo of material, make a short cruise during which the still was operated, and then return with spirit. After the disappointment of the General Assembly of 1847, the desire for union and liberty found at last, in 1848, its complete

expression in the Parliament of Frankfort, which sprung, as it were, spontaneously, from the very heart of the nation, and assembled in the ancient capital of the Ger-

Hawaiian Gazette BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

AND FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

Heavy Storm in New York.

The rain storm of yesterday, although productive of a great deal of personal discumiort, did an incalculable amount of good, by thoroughly sluicing the garbage-choked gutters which have so long offended the noatrils of even the dullest scented citizens of New York. True, certain Ill-drained localities were submerged towards the latter part of the day, but no drowning casualties occurred. In the lower portions of the city a great many cellars were flooded, and, were it possible to provide a comfortable refuge for the miserable inhabitants, it would be just as well to keep these subterranean pest-holes perpetu-

scarce, and parties owning water-proof gar-ments showed no disposition to part with them. Business was greatly impeded, and out-of-door work almost entirely suspended. The sidewalk in the heighborhood of the Gold Room and the Stock Boards could be seen with the naked eye during the greater portion of the day, and ordinary pedestrians were allowed the privilege of walking where on fine or on moderately foul days Broad street blatant "bears" and bellowing "bulle" most do congregate.

were allowed the privilege of walking where on fine or on moderately foul days Broad street biatant "bears" and bellowing "bulle" most do congregate.

Considerable damage was done in various sections of the city of Brooklyn by the heavy rain storm which prevailed with considerable violence throughout the day. The water came down in perfect torrents, and small ponds in the outskirts of the city assumed the proportions of lakes deep and broad enough to navignte a vessel on. The pond on Fifth Avenue, where the three children and man and woman were drowned last June, rose to a considerable height and spread over several blocks. The cellurs and basements of a number of houses in the vicinity were flooded and the occupants were compelled to get into the upper stories.

The streets were like small rivers, and where the grade was steep the water flowed down with so much force that it was impossible for horses to keep their feet. There was more damage done in Gowanus than in any other section of the city, from the fact that many of the streets have been graded but a short time, and are formed in such a manner that when heavy storms occur large portions are washed away. A large amount of damage was done to the streets in that section by the heavy rain storm which occurred a few days ago, and the repairs have not yet been completed. Nearly a block on Fifth avenue was washed away at that time, carrying with it the Fifth avenue car track. Yesterday the storm caused a similar damage at the same locality. The banks on the east and west side kept caving down gradually until yesterday afternoon, when two hundred yards of the avenue slid down, forming a large excavation and causing a suspension of travel.

A number of small houses on Fifth avenue and Douglass street were completely sub-

A number of small houses on Fifth avenue and Douglass street were completely submerged. The unfortunate occupants were compelled to abandon their homes, and in some instances the water rose so fast that they had barely time to collect a few articles of clothing for their immediate use. They were, of course, greatly distressed, and some of the women and children, who scarcely knew where to look for shelter, were weeping bitterly over their misfortance. Their lot, indeed, seemed hard, as they wandered about the streets, drenched with the pitliess rain, in scarch of accommodations.

A portion of Fourth avenue was washed away in the vicinity of Douglass and Degraw streets. The people occupying the shantles in Darby's Patch, which lies on the west side of Fourth avenue, were shooded out and had to seek shelter eisewhere. A number of shantles on the flats in the vicinity of Red Hook, and at the foot of Court street, in the Twelfth Ward, were submerged and had to be abandoned by their occupants.

A portion of Hamilton gvenue was washed away, carrying with it the ridroad track. Several new buildings in the vicinity were undermined and considerably damaged. Travel was impeded for several hours yesterday afternoon on Myrtic avenue, opposite Portland, a large body of earth being washed

day afternoon on Myrtle avenue, oppomissioners, and some of the mounts when they have put up lately were washed away, the sand disappearing down Myrtle avenue. The asphaltum covering which the workmen have been engaged in putting on the north-west portion of the Park, to be used as a pa-

stroyed. It is impossible to tell'at the present time what the damage at the Park will amount to.

A large body of water formed at the junction of Navy street and De Kaib avenue, and when the De Kaib avenue cars passed this place the passengers were compelled to stand upon the seats. The water ran down the sewers which empty at the east end of the Navy Yard in such a body yosterday afternoon that the coverings were thrown from the manholes and it eame out like waterspouts. Flushing avenue and the streets in the vicinity were flooded, and a number of cellars and basements were filled with water. It is estimated that the damage to property in Williamsburg by the late storm, principally by flooding cellars and damaging foundations, will exceed \$150,000.

A serious detention of the trains occurred yesterday afternoon on the New Jersey Railroad between Philadelphia and this city, in consequence of the bridge over the creek at Burlington having been completely earried away yesterday morning. It was completely swept away by the freshet. Communication with Camden was consequently ent off, the passengers having to be transferred across the ferry to Easton, which caused a long detention and created considerable confusion.

At Trenton the depot presented an excited scene, owing to the vexed crowd of travelers from Bordentown and other places, numbering about two hundred, walting for the train due at twelve minutes past five, which failed to arrive until several hours subsequently.—

N. Y. Tones, Sept. 5.

Colon of the Clours.—The varied colors which the clouds assume at various times, especially at sunrise and sunset, are explained by Mr. Sorley on the principle that the clear, transparent vapor of water absorbs more of the red rays of light than of any other, while the lower strata of the aimosphere offer more resistance to the passage of the blue rays. At sunrise and sunset the light of the sun has to pass through about 200 miles of atmosphere within a mile of the surface of the earth in order to illuminate a cloud a mile from the ground. In passing through this great thickness, the blue rays are absorbed to far greater extent than the red, and much of the yellowis also removed. Hence clouds thus illuminated are red. When the sun is higher above the horizon, the yellow light passes more readily and the clouds becomes orange, then yellow, and finally white. Chouds in different parts of the sky, or at different elevations, often show these various colors at the same time.